

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

E. CUSHMAN, PUBLISHER AND EDITOR.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. II.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1839.

NO. 38.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY,  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE  
Office, corner of Main and Asylum Streets,  
Third story, entrance 184½ Main st.

## TERMS.

Subscribers in the city furnished by the carrier at  
\$2.00 per annum.

Papers sent by mail, at \$2.00 payable in advance  
with a discount of twelve and a half per cent. to  
agents becoming responsible for six or more subscri-  
bers.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual  
terms of advertising in this city.

All Letters and Communications on subjects  
connected with the paper, must be addressed to the  
Editor—post paid.

Printed by WALTER S. WILLIAMS.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Christian Secretary.

Mr. Editor.—The following Essay was recent-  
ly read before a full meeting of the Ministerial  
Conference, connected with the Ashford Associa-  
tion, and accepted. It was also voted, unani-  
mously, to offer it to the Christian Secretary and  
Christian Reflector for publication. It is there-  
fore forwarded for that purpose.

N. BRANCH.

### REMOVAL OF MINISTERS—CAUSES.

The removal of ministers from the people of  
their charge, was once thought to be an affair of  
great moment, and on the question of its expedi-  
ency, the minds of pious and eminent ministers  
have been greatly agitated and racked. It has,  
however, in our times become such an every-day  
occurrence, as to excite little if any interest,  
even with those most concerned in the event.  
This question, we consider like most cases, will  
admit of extremes which it is proper to avoid.—  
For a minister to become so absorbed on such a  
subject as to rack and tear his mind almost to  
desperation, is, in our opinion, attaching too  
much importance to the mere place of labor, and  
would be more appropriate on the question of  
continuing in, or quitting the ministry. It seems  
to imply what is often found not to be true, i. e.  
that others may not occupy the place which he  
vacates, with equal success and advantage; or  
that he himself cannot be equally useful in some  
other part of the vineyard. On the other hand,  
to feel perfectly indifferent on the question of our  
continuance with a people, implies a disregard to  
the intimations and leadings of divine providence,  
if not a defect in the affectionate regard which  
is always supposed to exist between a minister of  
Christ and his people. As the two cases above  
mentioned appear at antipodes, and the last to be  
the error of the present day, it will be proper to  
exhibit some of the causes to which such fre-  
quent removals may be attributed.

The frequent removal of ministers, may, in  
the first place, have been occasioned, to a con-  
siderable extent, by churches too hastily settling  
ministers whose intellectual culture and resources  
were evidently inadequate to sustain the places to  
which they have been invited. Men are apt to  
vibrate to extremes, and as some have obviously  
overrated intellectual acquirements, so they have  
been as erroneously underrated by others; and  
it is difficult to say which have deserved the se-  
verest rebuke, the laughtiness of the former, or  
the presumption of the latter. A minister of very  
limited resources may scatter a dozen sermons  
over a vast territory, interest every congregation  
which he addresses, and pass with a certain class  
of hearers, for a first rate preacher, who could  
not sustain himself six months with a people of  
ordinary intelligence, as a stationary preacher.—  
If preaching the gospel consisted in uttering any  
crude mass of thoughts that might offer them-  
selves to the speaker, interspersed with vulgar  
anecdotes, banded all over the country, then,  
almost any person who could manage so as to  
combine a little wit, a little assurance, and a lit-  
tle artificial pathos, with a smattering of know-  
ledge, would pass for an able minister of the New  
Testament, especially if he declaim loudly against  
learning, salaried ministers, and popularity.—  
But if it consist in illustrating and enforcing a  
great system of revealed truth, and tracing out  
the relations of one part with another in its im-  
plications and bearings, assigning to each its ap-  
propriate place in the system, so as to present  
the people year after year with a rich variety,  
then, a large amount of biblical knowledge, asso-  
ciated with much mental culture and research,  
will be found indispensable. Let us not be mis-  
understood; we consider biblical knowledge alone  
sufficient to make a minister a workman that  
needeth not to be ashamed, and every other sci-  
ence to be regarded as it becomes subservient to  
its acquisition. Nor would we be very scrupu-  
lous whether it be obtained within the walls of a  
college, or in a carpenter's or blacksmith's shop,  
providing it be obtained.

Some of our churches seem wholly to over-  
look the vast increase of light and knowledge  
produced by the multiplication of Seminaries,  
Newspapers, Lyceums, Debating Societies, to-  
gether with Tract Societies, Bible classes, Sab-  
bath schools, S. S. Libraries, &c., and in retro-  
specting the history of the church in this coun-  
try, recollect the times when a minister would  
labor six days in the week at secular employ-  
ment, and preach on the Sabbath to the accept-  
ance of hearers, and ask with confidence, if the  
labors of such were not blessed of God; and  
think the same course may be adopted in the  
present day with equal success! But we may  
as well declaim against steamboats and rail roads,  
and attempt to bring back the public to their for-  
mer ploddings. The passengers, after all, will  
not spend 14 days in going from Boston to Phila-  
delphia, if they can perform it in as many hours.  
Ministers must not only keep pace with the times,  
but in advance of those whom they would in-  
struct. If any have the misfortune to aspire to  
the reputation and emolument of a settled minis-  
ter, without the study and research necessary to  
sustain it, the smiles of the scores of young crit-

ics with which in the present day he is surround-  
ed, will remind him of his folly, and the people  
will seek another minister. By assuming the  
office of an instructor, he has placed himself in  
the attitude of one more skillful than others in  
the subjects taught, and if he be not so, his hear-  
ers will sit uneasy, or abandon his ministry.

Another cause of the frequent removal of  
ministers is the want of a competent support. It  
is a plain case, that if the standard of the minis-  
try, in regard to its qualifications, be so much  
more elevated than it was fifty years ago, as to  
require a man to give himself wholly to the work,  
that portion of his support which he then pro-  
cured by his manual labor must be furnished by  
those who employ him. This is a part of that  
cost a society should count, when they deliber-  
ate on the expediency of rearing a standard in  
any place; and if they are unwilling to sustain it,  
let them not sever from those to which they be-  
long. A minister who gives himself wholly to  
the work, acquires himself in his office, and asks  
for no more than a bare competency for himself  
and his family, without prospect of laying up  
treasures on earth, is certainly a modest man,  
and possesses as much disinterested benevolence  
on that subject, as will be profitable either to  
himself or people. If this is withholden, injus-  
tice is done him, and if, for receiving it, the hue  
and cry of "hireling" be vociferated, those who do  
it should be placed in the category of persecutors,  
at all events in that of the covetous. The minis-  
ter who is frightened out of that reasonable pro-  
vision which the scriptures have made for his  
support, does injustice to himself and to his peo-  
ple, in so far, as by entangling himself with the  
affairs of this life, he deprives his people of the  
bread of knowledge and understanding, or is un-  
der the necessity of pledging himself to obliga-  
tions which he does not redeem; ruining his  
credit, and destroying his influence as a minis-  
ter, without which, angelic preaching would be  
heard with disgust. And while no situation is  
more to be deprecated by a minister than the last  
mentioned, it would be the certain precursor of  
his removal by those who cruelly occasioned it.  
The Baptist denomination has suffered severely  
from this dereliction of duty in years past; but  
it is pleasing to notice its convalescence in New  
England, and other portions of the country.

Another cause of the frequent removal of min-  
isters is, they themselves, or by far too many of  
them, aspire to the most elevated and conspicuous  
pulpits in the country. We do not mean that  
they have leaped to such places: No, many have  
witnessed the difficulty with which those who  
have thus leaped, have descended from the peril-  
ous altitude, when those who control such pul-  
pits, have not realized their anticipations. Many  
who do not expect or wish such places at present,  
have them in view as an ultimate object. Like  
pupils in college who all mean to be geniuses, they  
calculate to reach them by regular and prudent  
gradations. They are not very particular in  
what place they first settle, as it is to be the goal  
or starting point in the race. Hence, when the  
term fixed in their minds has expired, no unprece-  
dented success in their works, or liberal offers of  
the people can retain them. The idea of raising  
up around them a large, flourishing, living and  
happy people, has scarcely entered their minds.  
From a wrong maxim which has gained practi-  
cal currency, that places give importance to men,  
they have hardly admitted the idea, that men  
could give consequence to places. We are aware  
that, generally, it is the people who occasion the  
removal of ministers, but it is not invariably the  
case.

Another cause of the frequent removal of min-  
isters is, a disposition to trammel the minister.—  
This generally happens to lie with some few in-  
dividuals who hold their prominence in the society  
by contributing largely for the support of the min-  
ister. They give him hints in a way not to be  
misunderstood, what doctrine, and what topics he  
may, or may not vindicate or denounce in the  
pulpit. If he be a man possessed of a pliable  
conscience, and has a strong desire to retain his  
place, and is willing to conform to the wishes of  
such members, he may continue along a few  
years until his time-serving policy becomes so  
visible, as to shake the confidence of all in his in-  
tegrity. But if he have the independence to as-  
sert himself a free man, that he received com-  
mission to preach from God; and the bible for his  
documentary guide; if he have the moral cou-  
rage to inform his congregation that he deems it  
his duty to preach against Intemperance, Slave-  
ry, Licentiousness, or any other vice in proportion  
to its malignity and prevalence; in other words,  
if he be a man worth retaining, these persons  
will probably allow him to flutter out the present  
year, with moral certainty, that as the society  
cannot make out his salary without their assist-  
ance, they can easily dispossess him by the with-  
drawal of such support. Thus for the very  
thing which should enhance his value, for posses-  
sing the very spirit which led the martyrs to the  
stake, whose praises they chant in the congrega-  
tion; and the Saviour to the cross, whose firm-  
ness they admire; for his unyielding integrity in  
the cause of truth and righteousness, they hurl a  
minister of Christ from the pulpit, and to make  
room for some servile man, who would sell his  
Master for a pair of shoes! Well for such minis-  
ters, however, they generally are men of energy,  
which, with the supervision which God ever ex-  
ercises over such as make sacrifices for truth,  
enables them to rise, and enlarge their sphere of  
usefulness in the church, proportionably to the  
difficulties with which they have had to struggle.

Another cause of the frequent removal of min-  
isters is, miscalculation from first impressions, and  
a combination of auspicious circumstances in set-  
tling a minister. It is frequently the case that a  
minister is called to settle with a people under  
circumstances, which, if not strictly artificial, yet,  
so remarkably auspicious as to infatuate the peo-  
ple, while every person not thus deceived, per-  
ceives with moral certainty, that the people can-  
not long continue this effervescence, nor sustain  
the effort which the spur of the moment has

created; and, also, that it is impossible for the  
minister to sustain the popularity which, by these  
extraordinary circumstances he has acquired.—  
Ministers are sometimes aware of the importance  
of first impressions, and when from the Semina-  
ry or elsewhere, they are about to make their  
debut, unusual pains are taken to prepare some  
dozen or more sermons. The people who have  
invited him on trial, may have been destitute of  
regular preaching for weeks or months, and in  
view of their scattered flock and waning congre-  
gation, have had many gloomy forebodings  
that they would finally become extinct. New  
life has been infused into them, however, by the  
arrival of their candidate; their drooping spir-  
its greatly revived, and the whole scene changed.  
The whole church and society, delinquents not  
excepted, turn out to hear the man who, it is  
probable, will settle among them. Nay, many  
of other denominations, whether they have a  
minister or not, must hear him once or more. He  
preaches to admiration; prompted by a large  
and increasing congregation, he far exceeds him-  
self, and while his praises are ringing through  
the town, some individual or two of other per-  
suasions hint, that if the Baptists secure that man,  
they shall change their course; and perhaps an-  
other, if the Baptists settle that man, they will  
subscribe 20 dollars, &c. These ephemeral ex-  
pressions go like electricity through the society,  
and they become stronger and stronger in confidence,  
that they have found the man at last for that  
place, and that if they should let him go, they  
may as well write the epitaph of the people, and  
inscribe *Ichabod* on the doors of the sanctuary;  
and they become enthusiastic on the subject.

Now, as we said before, every person possessed  
with a moderate share of knowledge of human  
nature, distinctly perceives there will be a reac-  
tion, and like the gale of September 15, at Provi-  
dence, the tide will ere long ebb with a rapidity  
nearly equal to that with which it flowed. Though  
not remarkable for their liberality in supporting  
the gospel heretofore, yet, by what they call ex-  
traordinary effort, they raise a sum far exceeding  
their anticipations, and which, a few years ago,  
they could not supposed possible to be raised for  
any man on earth. The question is settled, he  
commences his ministry, and things go on tolerably  
well for weeks, maybe, months. At length,  
however, all those who were prompted by the  
novelty of the case, instead of principle, and re-  
gard to the worship of God, fall off. Ministers  
of other denominations have found it necessary  
to say to their hearers, that if they wish to be-  
come Baptists, and have no further occasion for  
their services, they will relieve them by seeking  
another place. Their people take the hint, and  
become more coy and braced against their neigh-  
bors than formerly. The minister has expended  
his best sermons, and the people become evi-  
dently less and less interested in his performances.  
The cause has become unpopular, and the wonder-  
ful change, and feel greatly disappointed that things  
have taken such a course. The minister, more  
than any other, feels keenly on the subject, and  
is probably disposed to ascribe the whole, either  
to a fickle-mindedness in his people, or to a dis-  
position to underrate his talents, and while ready  
to sink with his sinking people, it is, perhaps,  
gently hinted to him, that A. and B. think they  
subscribed quite too much, beyond their ability,  
and cannot think of doing as much another year.  
C. and D. have fallen off to their own people,  
and E. and F. have not paid their subscriptions;  
and G. and H. have met with losses—times are  
hard, and money scarce, and although all would  
be very glad to have him continue another year,  
it would only be encouraging him with false  
hopes to think of making out as much another  
year. Now, we say, unless this minister be a  
prodigy in disinterested benevolence, unless he be  
far in advance of his people in self-denial, humil-  
ity, patience, &c., he will be very likely to fix  
on a day for his farewell sermon, rather than to  
take a slide with his people to the bottom of the  
hill. If the above be not a graphic exhibition,  
we are persuaded it is no caricature, and the can-  
didate for a settlement, who just escapes a rejec-  
tion, but is gradually, but continually gaining in  
popularity, and on the affections of his people,  
has a much fairer prospect of a long, useful,  
and comfortable ministry among them, than one  
settled by acclamation, as above described.

For the Christian Secretary.

### HARTFORD CO. TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society in Kensington,  
Nov. 19, 1839, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That in view of facts which are  
continually being disclosed respecting the cases  
of intemperance in churches, it is of the first im-  
portance, that systematic and thorough measures be  
adopted, to remove from them this reproachful  
and ruinous evil.

One of two things is certain. Either the cause  
of temperance must triumph, or the predictions  
of the Bible concerning the spread of the gospel and  
its success in sanctifying the whole community  
must fail of their fulfillment. No drunkard can  
gain admittance to heaven. Habitual intem-  
perance and piety cannot pertain to the same in-  
dividual. The man who prefers the gratification  
of appetite to the honor of Christ, cannot be a  
Christian.

There is no one practice which so effectually  
closes the mind to the saving influences of divine  
truth, as the use of intoxicating drinks. There  
is no one thing that does so much to vacate the  
house of God on the Sabbath, and to remove thou-  
sands from the influences of the gospel, as intem-  
perance. What a reproach, therefore, is it to the  
cause of religion, that individuals notoriously  
addicted to habits of intemperance, are still suf-  
fered to remain in the church uncensured, and to  
come, if they choose to come, to the table of the  
Lord Jesus Christ. How does it weaken the  
hands of the pious in their efforts to bring sinners  
under the saving influence of piety; and especial-  
ly, how does it weaken the hands of the friends  
of temperance in their efforts to reclaim the in-

temperate; that it is in their power to resist all  
their arguments and persuasions by pointing to  
individuals, members in regular standing in the  
churches, who had been afflicted, and died it may  
be, with that most appalling disease—delirium  
tremens. It is not to be expected, at least it  
ought not, for the credit of the church and the  
honor of Him who died to redeem it, to be expect-  
ed that the standard of morality among men of  
the world should be more elevated than that  
among professed Christians. Unless the church  
be thoroughly purged therefore, unless she as-  
sume to herself a pure and high standard, hope-  
less are all attempts to accomplish the designs of  
the gospel, in renewing and sanctifying the hearts  
of men. Judgment must therefore, in this re-  
spect, begin at the house of God. There must  
be discipline, efficient and indiscriminate dis-  
cipline in the churches.

The reports of the delegates at this meeting  
from Worthington, Kensington, and New Britain  
were of a highly animating character, and show  
conclusively that where effort is put forth, the  
community can still be excited to successful ac-  
tion in this cause.

Next meeting is appointed at Windsor, on the  
4th Tuesday in December.

D. HEMENWAY, Secretary.

### A PURE MIND.

The importance of a right state of heart in  
order to the due impressions of moral and reli-  
gious truths, was manifest even to the heathen.  
It was the custom of Socrates, the eminent phi-  
losopher, when questions were sent him for so-  
lution, to ask concerning the qualities and  
course of life of those who asked them, reason-  
ing that if their hearts were under the power of  
evil passions, his words would find no entrance  
there.

A maxim of the heathen Seneca is of great  
weight, and worthy of the deepest reflection of  
those on whom a brighter radiance of divine  
truth has fallen than ever fell on him: "The  
mind that is impure is not capable of seeing God  
and divine things. It is the pure mind, like pure  
glass, that receives the rays of divine light. It  
is fitted to behold the beauty of spiritual things.  
The film has fallen from the eye. The mist  
that guilt created has been scattered. On this  
principle is founded the Saviour's memorable  
declaration, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for  
they shall see God." We are to understand this  
not only of the visions of the heavenly world,  
but of those delightful perceptions of divine things  
which may be enjoyed here. Spiritual beauty  
exists on every hand. All God's works and  
providences are continually showing forth his  
glory. And it is the removal of our guilt, our  
spiritual blindness, that permits us to enjoy de-  
lightful visions of that glory. No sooner is the  
power of sin broken, and true repentance raises  
us from the gloom and darkness of a guilty life,  
than we begin to see God. He has "anointed  
us with eye-salve." The moral scenery is chang-  
ed. Or rather we are changed. All the ob-  
jects about us are the same as when we saw noth-  
ing of God and his glory in them. But a purified  
heart has covered the world with beauty and  
the glory of the Lord. Hearing, we hear; and  
seeing, we perceive.

Let the power of sin be yet more overthrown;  
let the mind be raised more above its polluting  
influence, and higher spiritual beauties will ap-  
pear in God and all his works. As a loftier sum-  
mit of the mountain gives a wider survey of the  
surrounding country, so a purer mind will give  
discoveries, yet unmade, of the glories of the  
Godhead. And there shall be, too, a closer alli-  
ance between the infinite and the finite mind.—  
"If any man love me, he will keep my words;  
and my Father will love him, and we will come  
unto him and make our abode with him." Closer  
will everlasting bands bind the soul to the great  
object of its love. And at last, as the topstone  
of the glorious structure, the pure mind in heaven  
shall "SEE GOD."

### WHAT MIGHT BE DONE WITH THE MONEY WASTED IN WAR.

Give me the money that has  
been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot  
of land upon the globe. I will clothe every man,  
woman and child in an attire that kings and queens  
would be proud of; I will build a school-house  
upon every hillside, and in every valley over the  
whole habitable earth; I will supply that school-  
house with a competent teacher; I will build an  
academy in every town, and endow it; a college  
in every State, and fill it with able professors; I  
will crown every hill with a church consecrated  
to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will  
support in its pulpit an able teacher of righteous-  
ness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime  
on one hill should answer to the chime on another,  
round the earth's broad circumference; and the  
voice of prayer, and the song of praise, should  
ascend like an universal holocaust to heaven.—  
Stebbins.

INGRATITUDE.—Our readers will agree with  
us, that the following recital, in which we mention  
no names, exhibits an instance of inexcusable in-  
gratitude. Mr. A. had for many years shown  
peculiar favors to his poor neighbor Mr. B.—  
He raised him from the lowest state of life, edu-  
cated him, put him into a profitable business, and  
did not suffer a day to pass over, without confer-  
ring on him some favor. It would be endless to  
recount the many acts of kindness shown him by  
his disinterested benefactor. Mr. B. was not en-  
tirely insensible to the kindness of his benevolent  
friend, but as the sequel will show, he did not re-  
quite it. On one occasion he requested the man  
he had enriched to perform a slight service for  
him, which would cost him neither trouble nor  
expense. Of course he promised to do it, but on  
inquiry, several days after, it was found that he  
had neglected it, and pleaded as an excuse, that  
he had forgotten the request. Without any re-  
buke the request was renewed, a similar promise  
given, but again it was neglected by Mr. B., on  
the plea that he had been too busy to attend to it.

The same thing was repeated again and again,  
Mr. B. always finding some excuse for disregard-  
ing the commission of his friend. What peculiar-  
ly aggravated this ingratitude, was, that during  
the whole time, Mr. A. was daily conferring some  
fresh benefit on his neighbor, which he now  
seemed to receive as mere matters of course, that  
called for no particular acknowledgement. At  
length Mr. A. called on his neighbor who was  
surrounded by comforts, which had all been the  
gifts of his benevolence, and told him he wished  
him to attend to a little service, in the prompt per-  
formance of which, his credit and reputation in  
the neighborhood was involved. "Of course,"  
said Mr. B., "if your honor in any degree depends  
on my faithfully attending to this business, I will  
make every thing else give place while I perform  
it." With this assurance they parted, yet will  
it be credited, that Mr. B., loaded with benefits,  
and under so many obligations to his friend, ac-  
tually forgot his promise, and by his neglect, he  
gave occasion to the whole neighborhood to as-  
sail Mr. A. as not a man of his word!

The baseness of this ingratitude must be admit-  
ted by all, and our readers would no doubt wish  
to know the real name of Mr. B., that they might  
hold it up to public execration. Even then, at  
the risk of being personal, we will disclose the  
whole! Reader, thou art the man! The bless-  
ed Saviour has conferred benefits on you, which  
you can never repay. He asks in return only  
your friendship and such services of kindness, as  
profit you more than they can him. He requests  
you to shield the honor of his name, and yet, in  
the daily receipt of his favors, you forget him,  
neglect him, and suffer his holy name to be blas-  
phemed!—Presbyterian.

THE DEACON'S DECISION.—Its beneficial ef-  
fects.—Let those who are still under the delusion  
that hard labor cannot be performed without in-  
toxicating liquor, read the following. It is instruc-  
tive.

MR. COREY.—While in the town of Quincy not  
long since, I happened into the store of Mr. J. L.  
Heywood where the following dialogue took place  
between Mr. H. and a gentleman by the name of  
Torry. Mr. H. Good morning sir, can I sell  
you a pair of boots?

Mr. T. Where were these boots manufactur-  
ed?

Mr. H. In the town of —, in Massachusetts.

Mr. T. Are you sure of it?

Mr. H. Yes, I knew the man that made them.

Mr. T. What town were you from?

Mr. H. I was from the town of Grafton.

Mr. T. Was you? Why I was from the  
town of Sutton. Did you know old Deacon Stone,  
not Deacon Giles, the champion of N. E. rum,  
but Deacon Stone of Grafton?

Mr. H. O yes! well: and his son is now with  
me in the store!

Mr. T. What! the youngest? Let me see if  
he looks as he used to.—Why, (addressing the  
young man) it was Deacon Stone that cured me  
from drinking rum when you was a little boy and  
a rogue too, and I shall never forget him for it.—I  
will tell you how it was. I had been all over  
Grafton to get work in haying, and could find no  
one to hire me. A friend of mine advised me to  
go with him over to Deacon Stone's and see if he  
could not hire me during haying. So over we  
went, and soon made a bargain with him. After  
we had left, and gone about ten rods, the deacon  
cried out, "Do you drink rum?" "Rum!" said I,  
"yes!" "Well then," said the deacon,—I don't  
want any man that drinks rum."—"Well, I sup-  
pose I can drink it if I find it myself," said I. "No  
you can't," answered the deacon, promptly, "I  
won't have a drop of rum nor any man that drinks  
it on my farm."—"Well," said I, "I will come  
and try, and if I can't stand it, I can leave." "No  
you can't," replied he, "if you commence, you  
must go through haying.—I can't be disappointed  
in that way. But I will tell you what I will do;  
When you get through haying, if you will not  
say you feel better for not having drunk rum, I  
will pay you the difference." I thought this a  
fair offer, and went to work, and worked four  
weeks, and never felt better or worked harder in  
my life. When I got done haying I was weighed,  
and had gained 12 lbs. during the time I had  
worked without rum. From that time I have  
been a temperance man; and it was old Deacon  
Stone that cured me from drinking rum, and I  
shall always feel grateful to him for it.

Mr. T. is a member of the Baptist church.—Ill-  
inois Temp. Herald.

THE PRAYING LITTLE GIRL.—A little girl in  
London, about four years of age, was one day  
playing with her companions. Taking them by  
the hand, she led them to a shed in the yard, and  
asked them all to kneel down, as she was going  
to pray to God Almighty. "But don't you tell  
mamma," said she, "for she never prays, and  
would beat me if she knew that I do."

Instead of keeping the secret, one of her play-  
mates went directly and told this little girl's moth-  
er, who was very much struck, but for the present  
took no notice. Some time after, on her going  
in doors, her mother asked her what she had been  
doing in the yard; she tried to avoid giving a direct  
answer. The question being repeated, the an-  
swer was the same: when her mother, however,  
promised not to be angry with her, and pressed  
the inquiry by very soft words, she said, "I have  
been praying to God Almighty." "But how do  
you know he hears you?" This was a difficult  
question, indeed, but mark her reply: putting her  
little hand to her heart, she said, "Oh! I know he  
does, because there is something here that tells me  
he does." This language pierced her mother's  
heart, who was a stranger to prayer, and she  
wept bitterly.

Let good children, therefore, do as this little  
girl did, bow their knees before God Almighty;  
and however short and feeble their little prayers,  
they may be sure he hears them, if they are offered  
in earnest, for he says "I love them that love  
me; and they that seek me early shall find me."  
—Sunday School Herald.



For the Christian Secretary.  
NATURAL HISTORY. NO. 13.

"There is no natural object unimportant or trifling; from the least of nature's works we may learn the greatest lesson."—Title page of Nat. Philos. of Sir J. F. W. Herschell.

Solomon says, "There be four things that are little upon the earth, but they exceeding wise. The ants are a people not strong, yet prepare their meat in the summer. The locusts have no king, yet they go forth all of them by bands.—The spider taketh hold with her hands, and is in king's palaces." Prov. xxx. 24, 27.

Mr. Editor,—As I pass hastily from one branch of this subject to another, and reflect on the importance attached to each, I remember Dr. Morse's early editions of Geography, in which he described the islands of Borneo, Sumatra, and Madagascar; each one of them, he said, was the largest island in the world. So here, although I have mentioned that nothing can be more interesting to all readers than *Geology*, I am satisfied that the study of *Entomology* cannot fall below it in point of importance, and especially to all whose attention is turned to cultivating the soil—the great support of the community.

The word is derived from the Greek *entoma*, an insect, and *logos* a description. It is that branch of *Geology* which treats of the structure, and consequent arrangement of articulated animals, furnished with articulate feet and a dorsal vessel, or rudimentary vestige of a heart, respiring by means of two principal parallel trachea, and provided with two moveable antennae, and a distinct head.

Hippocrates, a Greek physician, styled the father of physic, who flourished about 400 years before Christ, was the first writer on entomology. A succinct account of the different works that have appeared since Hippocrates, to the commencement of the present century, may be found in most of the Encyclopedias, both American and Foreign. Among the modern writers of eminence on this subject, are McClay, Leach, Kirby and Spence, in England. Although there are many distinguished authors in most of the nations of Europe, it is believed that *Latreille*, in France, is now altogether the first entomologist of the age. Authors describing the insects of the United States, are Melchior, Say, Hentz, Boisduval and Le Conte.

My object here however, will be to notice only such parts of the science as shall be useful 1st,

#### TO FARMERS.

The necessary brevity of my articles, compels me to waive all system of arrangement—this must be referred to the books, otherwise we might follow the plan of *Latreille*, and commence with the first class of insects, or *crustacea*, such as lobsters, crabs, prawns, &c., having eyes on a moving pedicel; but we proceed 1st, to inquire why it is, that while standing by a tree in the field, and especially an apple tree, we always see ants (*formice*) passing directly up and down the tree, as though all were engaged on important errands?

An answer to this question may afford some reason why Solomon says "the ant is exceeding wise!" Every farmer and gardener who cultivates apple and pear trees, has doubtless seen a white appearance come over the limbs and bodies, especially of young trees, and the tree soon after to sicken and die without any known cause. No person will hesitate to say that to ascertain the cause and find a sure remedy, is an important point. The study of entomology does this. Besides, no man can attend to this subject without astonishment and admiration at the infinite wisdom and power of God.

But to the question. This white substance on the apple tree is a mass of living animals, called *Aphides*. Foreigners call it *American Blight*, but without reason, as all the vegetable world teems with different species of them. *Linnaeus* enumerates 33 species, but there is scarcely a tree or a plant that lives, but what has its peculiar *aphis*.

They destroy the young tree by suction, in the same manner as the *snipe* (*Scolopax*) derives its nourishment from the ground by its long bill. They generally assume their color from the plant on which they reside. Those which feed on plum trees are of an ash color, greenish when young. Those on the cherry tree are black, those upon beech, and apple trees, are white. The red are rather uncommon, but they are found on tansey, and when bruised, they leave a kind of reddish tinge.

In the spring, these insects are viviparous, and in the fall, oviparous, unlike any other known animal. It was once supposed by naturalists, that these insects were carried away and devoured by ants, but it is now well established by a multitude of writers on this subject, that though ants sometimes carry them away, it is for quite another purpose than to devour them. It is no part or intention of the writer, to deal in the marvellous, or to present anything to your readers but well established truth; but among the wonders of creation, the wisdom of the ant-tribe stands conspicuous, and Solomon did not mention it to be despised. Naturalists from *Linnaeus* down to the present day, I believe agree, that the ants keep and feed these *aphides*, from which they extract a sweet and nutritious liquid, in the same manner as we obtain milk from cows. They are therefore, among naturalists, called "the milk cattle of ants," and the term is not inapplicable; and any person at all desirous to ascertain the fact, may at the proper season, by watching the proceedings of the ant, see them by dozens ascend the trees, that they may milk their cows, the *aphides*.

The substance, which is here called milk, is a saccharine fluid, which the insect secretes: it is scarcely inferior to honey in sweetness, and issues in limpid drops from the body of the insect, by two little tubes, placed on each side, just above the abdomen. As already remarked, these *aphides* employ themselves without intermission in absorbing the sap and juice of the tree, which having passed through the digestive organs of the insect, are discharged by the two organs just described. When it so happens that no ants are at hand to receive the saccharine matter, the *aphis* ejects it to a distance by a jerking motion, which at certain intervals he gives his body.—But when the ants are present, they not only consume that which is voluntarily ejected, but what is more surprising, the ants know how to make them yield it at pleasure. The manner in

which they accomplish it is as follows: they use their antennae or little horns from the head, for hands, and with these organs, they pat the abdomen of an *aphis*, first on one side and then on the other; a little drop of the milk issues forth, which the ant eagerly seizes. The milk of one having been exhausted, the ant proceeds to treat others in the same manner, until it is satisfied, and it then returns down the tree to its nest, or hiding-place.

Francis Huber, author of a most interesting work on bees, and one of the most indefatigable naturalists, ascertained a still more singular fact, that these cows are not always the common property of a whole tribe; on the contrary, some of them are appropriated exclusively to the inhabitants of a particular nest, and to keep these cows, they exert all their skill and industry, and if any vagrant foreigners attempt to share the treasure with its owners, the latter exhibit every symptom of uneasiness and anger, and employ all their efforts to drive them away. He farther adds, that a kind of *aphis* which derives its nutriment from grass and other plants, the ants remove and domesticate in their own habitations: for on turning up the nest of a certain species of yellow ant, he discovered a variety of *aphides*, either wandering about in the different chambers, or attached to the roots of plants which penetrate into the interior. The ants appeared to be extremely careful of their stock, they followed them about and caressed them whenever they wished for the honeyed juice, which the *aphis* never refused to yield. On the slightest appearance of danger, they took them up in their mouths, and gently removed them to a more sheltered and more secure spot. They watch them as keenly as any pastoral people would guard their herds which form their wealth. He has also seen ants make their hill around a thistle in the centre, that contained an extensive family, as their cattle fold, and seemed to enclose them as a farmer does his sheep, to preserve them not only from rival ants, but also from the natural enemies of the *aphis*.

This therefore will answer the query, why the ants are seen ascending and descending trees. I ought, however, to have said, that *honey dew*, often found in abundance on the leaves of trees, and especially the chestnut, is the same article which the ants receive from these *aphides*. Thousands of persons have doubtless been surprised at the peculiar honeyed taste upon the upper side of a chestnut leaf, without being able to assign a cause for it.

The importance of this subject to farmers is to know the cause of death to their fruit trees, and a remedy to save them. In addition to this, no reflecting mind can take a view of the subject, and not be astonished at the fulfilment of that declaration of the Psalmist, "He supplieth the mouth of every living thing."

During the past season I discerned myriads of these *aphides* upon my fruit trees, and I made a preparation from 3 quarts of water and one pound of potash, and applied it with a white-wash brush to the tree, and the application was not only destructive to the insects, but gave a lively, shining bark and healthy vigor to the trees. The study of this science is therefore important to the farmer.

The plum and cherry trees are often disfigured with irregular swellings on the younger branches. The seat of the disease is in the bark.—The sap is diverted from its regular course and is absorbed entirely by the bark, which is very much increased in thickness; the cuticle bursts, the swelling becomes irregular, and is formed into black lumps, with a cracked, uneven, granulated surface; this without care, increases until the tree is destroyed.

On taking off a thin slice of the tumor, on the 27th of June, (says the author of *Natural History*, in Harper's Family Library,) it was found to be inhabited by living larvae, the cause of the tumor. Some branches were placed in a vial, to observe their progress to maturity. On the 6th of July, they left the tumor, and were uneasy in the bottom of the vial. A vessel of earth was immediately prepared, the larvae, when turned into it, buried themselves immediately. On the 30th of the same month, the perfect insects began to rise. They proved to be the insects which occasion the fall of peaches, apricots and plums, by the larvae eating into the kernel of the fruits long before they have acquired their growth. Those insects which furnished the above data, ceased to feed on the 6th of July, rose on the 30th, and were then ready to deposit their eggs in healthy branches. The insects which caused this mischief belong to the *Linnaean* genus *curculio*. They are destroyed by cutting off these tumors as fast as they appear, and burning them, and also burning the diseased fruit as fast as it falls. This fact I have satisfactorily proved the present season, and have been rewarded by baskets of delicious plums.

Another class of *aphides* inhabit the leaves on the under side of peach, nectarine, apricot trees, and rose, and snow ball bushes, and many green house plants. They so curiously puncture the leaf that it curls up, forming them a secure retreat until the death of the tree. Reaumur supposes that these punctures must be made by some definite measure, or the leaf would not curl up the same way, and make the edges always meet.

Again this subject is important to farmers and gardeners as a science, because they are often anxious to destroy the best friends of their soil and crops, through ignorance. Thus the shrew mole (*Scalops Canadensis*, of Cuvier,) is hunted and destroyed because he is supposed to eat corn and the roots of vegetables, while the truth probably is, that he is the friend to both by destroying the insects that prey upon them. I have recently kept one for trial, and he would not touch a kernel of corn, either green or dry, though nothing else was before him, until danger of suffering, but would even take worms from the hand held out to him and devour them instantly. Hence they are found in those places that abound with such insects, as are well known to farmers to injure old meadows that need plowing. The red-wing blackbird (*Icterus phoeniceus*) is destroyed by millions, because the large crow blackbird (*quiscalus versicolor*) eats corn, while the red-wing is of more importance to the farmer's plowed lands than probably any animal that lives. The large white insect (grub,) which he destroys, continues 4 years in the ground before it changes to a beetle (*Geotrupes Sturcorarius*).

The Hessian fly (*Cecidonia destructor*), which

made its first appearance on Long Island in 1770, is an insect worthy the study of farmers, on account of its immense destructiveness to the wheat in this country.

The turnip fly also does immense injury. The total failure of a crop of turnips in Devonshire, (Eng.) by means of the fly, was in one year estimated at £100,000 sterling!—Would it not be worthy of attention to study its character, and to find a remedy for an evil of such immense magnitude?

But again this study is important to all persons who have any taste for natural history, and especially, to

#### YOUNG MEN.

A species of ant (called by *Linnaeus*, *Formica Sacchariora*.) once appeared in such numbers in the island of Grenada, and destroyed the sugar canes so completely by undermining the roots, that a reward of twenty thousand pounds was offered to any one who should discover an effectual remedy or mode of destroying them. They came down from the mountains and destroyed every thing before them. How easily some of those, or similar insects might be imported, or even arise from our own soil. Those in Grenada were finally destroyed by a hurricane and torrents of rain.

The increase of insects is without a parallel in the known world. The common blow-fly (*musca carnaria*) will produce, it is said, 20,000 at a time, and scarcely a fortnight ensues before the 3d generation succeeds. Hence (said *Linnaeus*) "three flies will devour a horse, sooner than a lion."

The study of entomology is becoming vastly more attractive and important than formerly, as may be shown by the increase of knowledge on this subject. *Linnaeus*, who died in 1778, supposed 3000 species of insects existed. Ray, at the end of the 17th century, supposed 10,000, but afterwards increased to 20,000. Mr. Stephens, has obtained recently 10,000, and others 2,000, making 12,000 species of insects in Great Britain alone. Mr. McLeay conjectures that 100,000 exist. Mr. Decondalle estimates 6 insects to every phenogamous plant and fungus, and as there are believed to be 100,000 species of such plants, it would make 600,000 species of insects.

Kirby and Spence (whose work in English, at 20 dollars, with plates, is now probably the best in our country) estimate the number to be not less than 400,000. The number of species of insects actually collected in cabinets (says Harper's edition of *Natural History*, vol. ii. page 303,) would certainly exceed 100,000.

"It furnishes," (says the *Edin. Encyclo.*) "a subject of serious consideration as well as an argument for a special Providence, to know, that the accurate Reaumur, and other naturalists, have observed, that when any kind of insect has increased inordinately, their natural enemies have increased in the same ratio, and thus preserved the balance."

As strange as it may appear, almost all insects have their parasites. The spider is often eaten up with them. So the common fly and the gnat, which steals a minute drop from man (it is said) provides an ocean of nourishment for the little hexapodes which lodge under the ample folds of his body. The minute plant insects (*aphides*) which drain the vegetable world, are also themselves drained in their turn.

Dr. Geor observed a heap of small *acar*, piled on the body of a species of beetle (*Leptura*) which prevented it from walking, and appeared to inflict upon it the greatest torment. On examining this heap with a lens, what was his astonishment in discovering that the *acar* composing it formed a chain of suckers! The first sucked the *leptura*, the second sucked the sucker, and the third drained the second! Each of these *acar* has a sort of tube issuing from it, which is funnel shaped at both ends. The loose extremity is applied so firmly to the insect to be sucked, that it cannot be removed even by the *acar* itself without great exertion.

"We sow grain on our land," (says Reaumur) "for the purpose of supplying ourselves with food. It appears that nature, [rather God of nature] rears *aphides* on plants for the purpose of feeding other species of insects, which without them would perish with hunger." (I would here add, that for students the *cheapest* and perhaps the best work on entomology for the price, 3 dollars, with plates, is "the *Entomologist's Text Book*, by J. O. Westwood," 1839.)

As your paper is intended for religious instruction, I cannot satisfy myself to occupy its columns without some spiritual benefit to its readers, and would therefore add that this subject addresses itself, and as I conceive forcibly, to

#### CHRISTIANS.

The pious Daniel did not hesitate to call upon "all creeping things" to praise the Lord. (Ps. 148, 10.) And of Solomon his son, it is honorably said, that "he spoke of creeping things" (1 Kings 4, 33.) There is a natural propensity in the human heart, even though "sanctified in part," to distrust God, and to anticipate poverty and sufferings for the comforts of life, both for themselves and families. But the study of this subject, and reflection on the manner how God supplies every mouth, is amazingly calculated to excite faith in Him, who does all these things. It is well known that the raven is an unclean bird, and was by the Levit. law not allowed to be eaten; yet when God was expostulating with Job, he said: "Who provideth for the Raven his food? When their young ones cry unto God, they wander for meat." Job 37, 41. Daniel says; "He giveth to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which cry." (Ps. 147, 9.) Our blessed Saviour also says; (Luke 12, 24.) "Consider the ravens." Why? since they neither sow, nor reap, nor have store house nor barn? he answers, (if I may so speak,) "God feedeth them." "How much more are ye better than the fowls?" And I may add; How much more, if God has made such marvellous preparations to sustain the myriads of insects, will he not provide for his own people, whom he has loved from everlasting. Therefore trust in the Lord all ye saints of his, that do his pleasure.—As this article is already so greatly extended, I must close with two quaint, but expressive lines of the pious Plavil.

"Millions of creatures in the seas are fed,  
Why then are saints in doubt of daily bread?"

Yours,

AMICUS.

P. S. Although the joys of heaven will doubt-

less consist in ascribing glory, and honor and power and majesty and might and dominion unto our God forever and ever, for salvation through Jesus Christ; yet it is believed that the wonderful wisdom which God has exhibited to us here in the construction and support of even the minutest object known to us, will not be unworthy the serious contemplation of heaven. The four and twenty elders in falling before Him, cast their crowns before the throne, saying: "Thou art worthy O Lord to receive glory, and honor and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are, and were created." (Rev. 4-10, 11.)

LARGEST CONGREGATION IN THE WORLD.—The Rev. Dr. Anderson, of Boston, read a letter at the last Monthly Concert from Rev. Mr. Coan, dated Hilo, Jan. 21st, giving further intelligence respecting the progress of the revival of religion at the Sandwich Islands. The additions to the church at Hilo, (which is on the northeast shore of Hawaii,) during the year 1838, had amounted to about 5,000, and it is now, probably, the most numerous church in the world. Mr. Coan's labors had been incessant in the examination and instruction of the new converts, and were rendered peculiarly arduous, owing to the mountainous structure of the district, extending a hundred miles along the shore, there being innumerable deep ravines which it was necessary to pass in order to visit the natives at their homes. The two boarding schools of the station had been almost entirely supported by the natives, who were willing to contribute largely of the produce of their industry, but unfortunately there was no market for the sale of their produce, where it could be rendered available.

OPEN COMMUNION BAPTISTS.—No Pedobaptist who has any respect for himself or his church, can commune with those Baptists who would commune with him. Such Baptists invite him to the Lord's table as an unbaptized person. They hold that his sprinkling is mere mockery, and they commune with him on the principles of the following resolution, adopted at the late meeting of the Free-will Baptist General Conference.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Conference, every person who possesses a Christian character, has a right to partake of the Lord's supper, whether he has been baptized or not, but that we consider it the duty of every church to require of those who present themselves at their table, satisfactory evidence that they are Christians.—*Kentucky Banner & Pioneer*.

ANECDOTE OF DR. SPENCER.—Some days before his death he gave orders that nothing, not even so much as a thread of black, should be in his coffin. "For," said he, "I have been a sorrowful man these many years, lamenting the deplorable state of Christ's church militant here on earth; but now, being upon the point of retiring into the church triumphant in heaven, I will not have the least mark of sorrow left upon me, but my body shall be wrapped up all over in white, for a testimony that I die in expectation of a better and more glorious state to come."

From the Baptist Advocate.  
MISSION TO SIAM.—The writer has this week received a letter from Rev. John Taylor Jones, at Bangkok, dated March 28, 1839.

At that date, Mr. J. was literally alone at that important post; Mr. and Mrs. Davenport being temporarily absent, and Mrs. Read not having acquired the language enough to perform missionary work, being chiefly engrossed with her infant. His children he had sent home to America ten months before in consequence of the decease of Mrs. Jones. The reinforcement sent by the Board last fall had not arrived. Lonesome, indeed, is the situation of a missionary thus insulated from all the world.

One passage in Bro. J.'s letter is truly affecting:—"Yesterday completed six years since my arrival on this spot. But what changes! One year ago yesterday, my wife was writing by my side—one year ago to-day, I laid her in the coffin. Where my children are I know not; but God knows, and they are where his Providence has led them. I have reason to bless him for sparing me another year, during which I have translated Mark and John, Romans, 1st Corinthians, besides doing a good deal at revision."

A postscript, dated April 29, states that he had heard nothing of the new missionaries, or of his children. [They both arrived safely.] He at that time had some thoughts of visiting the United States.

For the information of our younger readers it may be well to state that Mr. J. was a congregationalist, and a distinguished student of Andover Theological Seminary; but became convinced of the truth of our views, and was baptized by the writer in Boston in May, 1828. On completing his studies in 1829, he became a missionary under the care of our Board, and went to Burmah.—Thence by the vote of his brethren he was sent to commence a mission in Siam. His wife was the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Grew, now of Philadelphia—a woman of surpassing energy and zeal, a rare scholar, and a great help to her husband in the mission. Mr. J. is remarkable for his critical and philosophical learning. Bro. Judson once remarked that he gained more real aid from Jones' criticism on his Burmah Bible, (though he had been in Burmah but a year or two) than from any other man.

It is remarkable that the most distinguished linguists in India at the present time are all Baptists. Yates of Calcutta, Judson of Maulmain, Brown of Assam, and Jones of Bangkok, are at the very head of the list of orient scholars.

M.

From the Philadelphia Baptist Record.  
REVIVALS AT HOME.—It must be gratifying to all the friends of Zion to learn that the Lord is manifesting his gracious presence and his sovereign power to several churches in our immediate vicinity. The Baptist Church at Blockley is experiencing a shower of divine grace; the members are stirred up to duty, and many of the congregation are anxious for their own salvation—fifteen were baptized last Sabbath. The Church at Holmesburg has held a protracted meeting, during which several were added to the Church. In the 10th Baptist Church of this city there is an evident manifestation of the Holy Spirit. About

forty persons have desired prayer, and are inquiring what they shall do to be saved; and ten have given their names for baptism. In the 11th Church there is a good work commencing. Six precious souls were immersed last Sabbath in the likeness of their Redeemer, by the pastor, Bro. Gillette.

There is an abundant harvest in the Lower Merion Church, under the care of the Rev. H. C. Jones, who says, at least fifty are awakened, many of whom are rejoicing. Never have we known such a Pentecostal season. God has taken hold of a very many of the most prominent young people in our parish,—they cry, and pray, and then triumph. It seems as though almost every one who enters our sanctuary is made serious. The preaching has been very common,—nothing alarming;—but God is there. May God so direct this cloud of mercy until it shall move upon all our churches, reviving them and crowding their gates with anxious inquirers to see Jesus.

The work of the Lord is still progressing in Baltimore, in a wonderful manner. A friend who reached here on Monday, says,—The whole city appears convulsed: several other denominations are also engaged in holding meetings. The conversions are confined to no particular class—the rich and the poor—the prominent in society, and the obscure—the young and the old—the merchant, the professional man and the mechanic—all, all are being brought to submit to the sceptre of King Jesus. Upwards of 200 have been baptized. Bro. Knapp passed through here on Monday, northward—completely worn out with his protracted labors.

BAPTIST CHURCHES, RICHMOND.—Seven persons were added to the First Baptist church in this city, by baptism, on Lord's day last. Three candidates were received for baptism, on Monday, and there are others in the congregation, under conviction. Over twenty have been received for baptism, in the Second Baptist church—others will be received during the present week, and many are still anxiously enquiring what they shall do to be saved.

Meetings will be held in the First Baptist church, every evening during the present week.—*Religious Herald*.

From a letter received at the Tract Office, dated May 17, 1839, from Bro. Judson, we learn that he has returned to Maulmain from Calcutta, with his health improved. He does not say one word concerning the earthquake in Burmah, noticed in our last No.—and we feel inclined to the opinion that this dreadful story is altogether a fabrication.

Bro. Cephas Bennett's return to this country is doubtful, his health having improved during his visit to Calcutta.—*Bap. Record*.

## CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, DECEMBER 6, 1839.

Sabbath School Notice.  
The next quarterly meeting of the Sabbath School Society of the Hartford Association, will be held with the Baptist church in Canton, on the second Wednesday (9th day) of January, 1840, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The attention of every Sabbath School and Sabbath School Society in the Association, is particularly requested to this notice. Will they not all endeavor to send delegates to the meeting, and appoint their delegates in season, so that they can make arrangements to attend? In order fully to carry out the objects of the Society, it is necessary that all the churches and Sabbath Schools in the Association should become interested in it.

#### REMOVALS OF MINISTERS.

The subject of the frequent removals of ministers, seems just at present to be quite an engrossing topic of attention in our newspapers, Associations, and Ministerial Conferences; and if excellent dissertations and frequent discussions upon the cause, will remove the evil, we certainly are in a fair way speedily to effect all necessary reforms, and set matters straight again. We thought highly of the essay on this topic in our last paper—we have the same opinion of the one we publish this week—they are both good, very good, and well worth perusing—but they remedy the difficulty? We hope they may do good; but after all, we fear that ministers will become dissatisfied with their situation, and then they will abdicate; and churches will get dissatisfied with their ministers, and they will let them know it; and in all such cases, we suppose the consequence will be, a dissolution of the connection. Indeed, (speaking of causes,) we have known instances where the only cause that could be ascertained, for a minister's leaving his people, was that he would go. He found no fault with him, but (doubtless for reasons satisfactory to his own mind,) he would go, and that settled the question; and probably forty dissertations would have made no difference.

The truth is, whatever may be the proximate causes, these frequent removals and changes are a part of the spirit of the age. Not that they are any the less to be regretted on that account, but such is the fact. People of all classes now-a-days manifest a great deal more of the spirit of contention, and far less of the spirit of contentment, than formerly. Men cannot be as long contented with their own home, their own town, or their own country, as they could thirty years ago. It is an age of locomotion—novelty and change are the order of the day—and ministers and churches seem to partake largely of the prevailing mania, if we may so speak. In such particulars as this, the church is very apt to be more or less "conformed to the world."

Most of the essays and dissertations upon this state of things, refer only to the causes—taking the evils for granted. Yet we know that some of our ministers do not consider these frequent removals so fraught with evils, as is generally supposed. They admit that there are disadvantages in many instances connected with the practice, but they also think that there are advantages in it, which almost, if not quite counterbalance the evils. If this be the case, however, we had better adopt the circuit plan of our Methodist brethren, or some system combining all its advantages, at once. If we continue the pastoral system, then in order to secure its benefits, we must endeavor to maintain some degree of permanency in our connections. There are now two questions connected with



this subject, which we beg leave to propose to some of our correspondents (or any of them), for their opinion. Suppose a minister to be in every respect happy situated with a church, a mutual attachment subsisting between him as pastor and people, and all united and prosperous. Under such circumstances, a more inviting field of labor presents itself to the minister; that is, a location where, in his opinion, he may be more extensively useful, although possibly not so pleasantly situated in other respects—is it his duty to dissolve his connection with his people, and remove to the new field of labor, or is it not?

Again—suppose a church to be destitute of a pastor, and, anxious to obtain the best minister they can find, or at least, the one best calculated to fill the station, they fix their minds upon a man situated in precisely the prosperous and happy circumstances above supposed—is it the duty of the destitute church to exert themselves to induce the minister of their choice to leave his own people destitute, and settle with them?

It will be perceived that these two questions are in some measure connected, and in some instances, the answer to one will perhaps include the answer to the other. A settlement of the principles here involved, we think, would settle the question of the expediency of many, at least, of the removals of ministers.

## A THRUST.

The following "pithy" article, in travelling the rounds of the Pseudobaptist papers, has found its way into the Connecticut Observer, published in this city, from which paper we "scissor" it.

**BAPTIZING FAMILIES.**—We do not see how our Baptist brethren can well answer the following pithy remarks of Dr. Wardlaw.

"It is a remarkable fact," says the Dr., p. 109, "that we have no mention of anything resembling the baptism of households or families, in the accounts of the propagation of the gospel by our Baptist brethren. That the apostles baptized families, no believer of the scripture history can doubt; and we have seen, that the manner in which such baptisms are recorded, or referred to, indicates no extraordinary thing. Now it surely is an extraordinary thing, that in the journal and periodical accounts of Baptist missions in heathen countries, we should never meet with any thing of the kind."

I question, whether, in the thirty years of the history of the Baptist mission in India, there is to be found a single instance of the baptism of a household. When do we find a Baptist missionary saying, "when she was baptized or her family"—or, I baptized the family of Krishnao, or any other convert? We have the baptism of individuals; but nothing corresponding to the apostolic baptism of families. This fact is a strong corroborative proof, that there is some difference between their practice and that of the apostles. If the practice of both were the same, there might surely be expected some little correspondence in the facts connected with it."—*Pseudobaptist*.

A very reasonable expectation, certainly—and what then? Why we have here, we are told, "a strong corroborative proof that there is some difference between the practice of the Baptist missionaries and that of the apostles." Perhaps so—let us see. In the "practice" of the apostles, we find that not only whole households, but whole hundreds and even thousands were converted to the truth in a day—believing, and being baptized, while churches of believers were established in almost every city—whereas it is a fact, painful as the acknowledgment may be, that in the "practice" of our missionaries at the east, it is esteemed as cause of great rejoicing when even one or two individuals at a time are brought to believe and be baptized. Thus we are compelled to admit that there is indeed "some difference" between the practice of the apostles and that of our missionaries. The cause of this "difference" we suppose must be, either that our missionaries are laboring among a different sort of people from those to whom the apostles preached, or they are not possessed of the same mighty eloquence, or the influences of the Holy Spirit are not poured out in the same special and powerful manner as in early apostolic times. Probably in each of these respects there is "some difference." Should the time ever come, however, when with the blessing of God, the labors of our missionaries shall be attended with any thing like the success which accompanied those of the apostles, we hope to be able to say of more than one heathen family, as is said of the jailer of Philippi, that *Krishnao* (or whatever the name may be,) "rejoiced, believing in God with all his house," and in all such circumstances we shall unquestionably hear of household baptisms. In our own land, the baptism of households among Baptists is by no means an uncommon occurrence. Within a few months past, we presume we have seen, in accounts of revivals in various parts of our country, notices of more household baptisms by Baptist ministers, than are mentioned in the whole New Testament. After all, we do not see any thing very "remarkable" in Dr. Wardlaw's discovery, unless, indeed, he would have us infer that the apostles, in their "practice," did not stop to inquire whether those whom they baptized were believers or not. If this is his meaning, we certainly give him all due credit for having discovered something new.

**HOME MISSIONS.**—The Agent of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, during his recent visit to this State, made the following collections, as appears by his account forwarded to Dea. J. B. Gilbert, Treasurer of our State Convention, viz:

From the church in Fairfield, \$12; Suffield, 30 92; Hartford, both churches, 127 50; Bloomfield, 13; Willimantic, 4 25; 2d Groton, 37 75; Hartford Association, 6 09; New Haven church, 6 22; Wallingford, 1 50; Meriden church and congregation, to constitute Rev. H. Miller a Life Member of the H. M. Society, 25 75; New London church, 24 28; Collection at mariners' church, Portersville, 12 21; Stonington church, 11 00; Anguilla, 5 12; One ring, 30 cts. Total, \$317 89.

Besides the above, the following sums were subscribed, but not yet collected: Individuals in Fairfield, \$6 00; Do. in Lebanon, 14 92; Do. in North Haven, 15 82. Total, \$36 74.

## ORDINATIONS.

Dr. J. W. HAYBURST, of the Spruce Street Baptist church, Philadelphia, was ordained to the work of the ministry, on the 20th ult. Sermon by Rev. R. W. Cushman. Dr. Hayhurst expects to labor at present with the Central Baptist Church in Philadelphia.

On the 13th ult., Dr. DANIEL SMALL was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in West Thomaston, Me. Sermon by Prof. Newton.

Dr. SOLOMON NEFF was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in Ashland, Ohio, on the 13th ult. Sermon by Rev. Wm. Gildersleeve.

**RECENT BAPTISMS.**—At York, Ohio, 18; at New Carlisle, Ohio, 30; at Aberdeen, Ohio, 17; at Nelson, N. Y., 11; at Scott, Wayne Co., Penn., 16; at Fairfax, Va., 31; at Jay, Vt., 10; in Essex and King George counties, Va., 66; at Portsmouth, Va., 50; Matthews church, Va., 14; Four Mile Creek, Va., 22; at Reaves' Chapel, N. C., 34; in Muhlenburg county, Ky., 48; at Washington, Ind., 19; at Brownsburg, Tenn., since July last, 52; in Taylorsville, Ky., and other places in that neighborhood, since the 20th of August, 130. The Banner and Pioneer contains a letter from Dr. J. G. Hall, giving accounts of recent baptisms at various places in the State of Missouri, numbering in all, about 200. In Talladega county, Alabama, since July last, about 300 have been baptized.

Rev. NATHAN A. REED, late from Rhode Island, has received and accepted the unanimous invitation of the First Baptist church in Suffield, to become their pastor. He is expected soon to enter upon the duties of the office.

**PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION.**—We have been favored with the perusal of the Minutes of the 132d anniversary of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, held with the second Baptist Church, Budd street, Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1839, Daniel Dodge, Moderator, G. McLeod and W. Jewett, Clerks. This body contains 36 churches, 35 ordained ministers, and 7 licentiates. Baptized during the past year, 259. Total number of members, 4,549. The churches generally complain of their low estate, though mostly harmonious and united. The subject of the Circular Letter is "Personal holiness, the indispensable meetness for heaven." A resolution was adopted, seconding the suggestion of the Hudson River Association for the formation of an American Baptist Sabbath School Union.

**NEW HAMPTON INSTITUTION.**—The annual Catalogue of the Theological and Academic Institution at New Hampton, N. H., is just published. The number of students in the Theological department, is 33; in the Classical, 72; Senior English, 76; Junior do. 20; Female department, 162; Total, 363.—Rev. Eli B. Smith is Principal—Miss Sarah Sleeper, Principal of the Female department. This is one of the most interesting and best conducted institutions we have among us, and what more than all is matter of rejoicing, it has been remarkably blessed of God in the visitations of his Holy Spirit. Powerful revivals of religion, and numerous conversions among the students, have occurred within two or three years past; and we notice in the last number of the N. H. Baptist Register, a letter from Professor Smith, stating that during the present term, about fifty have found peace in believing. Thirty-five have been buried with Christ in Baptism—sixteen males, and nineteen females. What a practical school of Theology!

**CHRISTIAN REVIEW.**—The December number of this valuable publication is received, containing the following articles: 1. New Testament Interpretations—Suggestions on the New Testament use of the Old. 2. New Haven Historical Discourses—A Review of several Discourses recently delivered at New Haven by Professor Kingsley and Rev. L. Bacon. 3. Brougham's Historical Sketches of Statesmen—second series. 4. A Sketch of the character, and notice of the writings of John Howe, for several years family chaplain to Cromwell, and one of the best theological writers of England. 5. A Biographical Sketch of Henry Stephens—translated from the German. 6. American Antiquities—A Review of De-lafield's late work on this subject. 7. Dignity and Importance of the Preacher's Work—an excellent essay. 8. Literary Notices.

We consider this one of the very best numbers of the Review, for the mass of readers, at least. We shall make some extracts hereafter.

**FLORIDA.**—We have been favored with the first number of a newspaper just commenced at Quincy, Florida, called the "Quincy Sentinel," by Joshua Knowles. Mr. K. went from this part of the country, and is known as an enterprising and Christian man, and he makes an excellent paper. The following article, which we extract from the editorial columns, contains interesting intelligence, as well as sound sentiment.

"We have been truly gratified with the religious feeling which has overspread a large portion of Middle Florida during the present year. A general revival of religion has passed over the country, causing many to turn from sin to righteousness, and gathering many into the fold of Christ. The number that has been added to the different churches, cannot be less than two thousand; among whom are many of our most respectable and influential citizens. This is as it should be. Without a pervading, predominating moral and religious influence, to chain and control the angry passions that lurk in the human heart—to restrain, harmonize, and beautify society, the fairest land that ever basked in the full glory of heaven, would be a dreary, howling waste. Thank God, morality and religion have yet an overwhelming ascendancy in our beautiful land—let it ever be so, and peace and plenty will mark our history."

**AWFUL ACCIDENT AT A THEATRE.**—At the Tremont Theatre, Boston, last Friday evening, during the performance of "Pizarro," one of the weights which controlled the large drapery curtain, fell from a height of thirty feet, and striking Mr. Joseph Stimpson upon the head, killed him almost instantly. Mr. S. had been long connected with the theatre, as "captain of supernumeraries." The cause of the falling of the weight was the breaking of the rope which held it—it weighed eighty pounds, and as may be well supposed, Mr. Stimpson's skull was dreadfully broken. The house was crowded, and when the stage manager announced the catastrophe, and requested to know whether they wished the performance to proceed, they all rose and silently left the house. What a scene! and with what different feelings must that audience have retired, from those with which they entered the house! They must, in this instance at least, have learned one most solemn and impressive moral lesson at a theatre!

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—On Tuesday last, the steamboat New Haven took fire near the wheel house while in the Sound, on her passage from New York. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and almost every person on board was sick, but by summoning all the help that could be obtained, and getting the fire engine "which the boat always carries," at work, the fire was subdued without very extensive damage. We understand that it was burning in all about half an hour.

"Sermons for the Family," No. 6, &c., arrived too late for this week's paper.

**RATES OF POSTAGE.**—The subject of a reduction in the rates of postage, is occupying much attention at present in all parts of our country. In England, as is doubtless well known, the rate has been recently reduced to the uniform charge of one penny for a letter to any part of the kingdom, and after all, it is thought that the income of the department will not be materially affected—such is the increase of correspondence. It is really time that some reform in this particular was introduced in our own country. To men of business, and all who are engaged in epistolary correspondence to any extent, the annual postage tax is enormous; and we cannot but hope, as the subject has now been for some time talked of, that prompt and efficient action will be taken upon it during the present winter. The following form of petition has been recommended to be circulated for signature, and presented to Congress, though for our part, we think the rate might as well be six cents, as ten.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your Petitioners believe that it would be a great benefit to the People of the United States, social, moral, political, and pecuniary, to reduce the Postage on Letters. They therefore pray that it may be reduced so that the greatest postage on any single letter shall not exceed ten cents.

Congress commenced its session at Washington last Monday. We intended to have given our readers the President's Message in an extra this week, but owing probably to the adverse weather, we have as yet received neither the message nor any intelligence from Washington, and before another week, the document will doubtless be in the hands of most of our readers, from other sources. We intend to furnish a summary of all that transpires of importance during the session.

**PROVIDENCE BANKS.**—The City Bank, the Blackstone Canal, the Traders and Manufacturers, and the Mechanic's Banks, all of Providence, have resumed specie payments. The Arcade Bank and the Newport Exchange Bank have also resumed.

**FIRE AT MANCHESTER.**—The Satinet Factory of the "American Company" in Manchester, was burnt down on Wednesday night, the 20th ult. The fire was discovered too late to save any thing of consequence. Loss estimated at about \$6,000, of which \$3,500 was insured.

**BURGLARY.**—On the night of Nov. 20, the dwelling house of Mr. F. W. Cowles, in Manchester, was broken open, in the absence of the family, and robbed of two bags of specie, containing \$279 00, and bank notes amounting to \$433.

**PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.**—At an Anti Slavery Convention held at Warsaw, N. Y., on the 13th ult., JAMES G. BIRNEY, of New York, was nominated as a candidate for President of the United States, and FRANCIS J. LEMOYNE, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

## SUMMARY.

**QUINCY, Florida, Nov. 15.**

**MORE INDIAN MURDERS.**—Last Wednesday night, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Oliver, Jr., was killed by a party of Indians, at the residence of his father, near the Ocklocknee river, about four miles below the main road leading from Quincy to Tallahassee. Mr. Oliver, who was a young man, and one of the best theological writers of England. 5. A Biographical Sketch of Henry Stephens—translated from the German. 6. American Antiquities—A Review of De-lafield's late work on this subject. 7. Dignity and Importance of the Preacher's Work—an excellent essay. 8. Literary Notices.

**DEATH BY POISON.**—The cause and the circumstances of the death of Mr. James Stanton, a respectable young mechanic, of Monson, Mass., has excited much inquiry the last two weeks. As we learn the story, he with two of his workmen, boarded with a widow Norton; that he sickened and died suddenly on the 8th, and was buried on the 10th. As strong suspicions existed that he was poisoned, he was disinterred on the 11th, and his stomach examined by physicians. The stomach was found to contain, in their opinion, arsenic enough to kill three men. Mrs. Norton bought arsenic, professedly to kill rats, the same week on which Stanton died. Mr. Stanton was engaged to be married to a young woman in the neighborhood; and Mrs. Norton having wishes or expectations of marrying him herself, was chagrined at the prospect of his marrying another. She had been heard to say that he should not marry the girl—or would never live in his new house, or something to that purport. Her reputation has never been good. She was examined before a magistrate in Monson, on the 27th, and committed to jail for trial.—*Springfield Republican*.

**EXCITEMENT AT ALBANY.**—A new subject of excitement broke out among our citizens on Saturday last. We understand that the Sheriff of this county, having met with forcible opposition in his attempt to make service of certain writs and declarations, upon some of the tenants of the Patroon, (son of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, who owned almost the entire towns of Knox, Westerlo, and Rensselaerville,) and also in levying certain executions on the property of others, has called out the *Posse Comitatus*, in the shape of a military force, by printed summons to aid him in the execution of his duty.—They were to meet him at his office, and march to the scene of apprehended troubles, situated in some of the more remote towns of the county. Among the "called" are the Patroon himself, and his Attorney, Ex-Governor Marcy, Recorder McKown, John Van Buren, Merchants, Clerks, Carmen, Lawyers, Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, &c., &c. About 1500 persons are assembled, this forenoon, at the Sheriff's office, and the Sheriff is now (11 o'clock) calling the roll.—*Albany Evening Journal of Monday*.

**ANOTHER FIRE AT MOBILE.**—A fire broke out on the morning of the 21st, in a confectionary shop on the corner of St. Marks and Conception streets. It burned down to St. Francis street, opposite the City Square, and consumed the buildings on the north side of the square, down nearly to St. Joseph street. About ten houses, besides out-houses, kitchens and stables, were destroyed, on which there was but trifling insurance. The fire is said to have been accidental.

**MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.**—On Monday, Mr. Wm. G. Angell, master mechanic at the Eagle screw Manufactory, in this city, while attending to some part of his duty near the main shaft, was caught by the sleeve of his coat in the machinery, taken up and carried with such speed upon the shaft as to entirely strip him of all his clothing, except his cravat and boots, without bruising him externally, or breaking any of his bones. Mr. Angell says he feels a soreness, but is able to attend to his business.—*Providence Courier*.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE WORCESTER RAILROAD.**—We learn from Briggs' Bulletin, that as a train of dirt cars was passing through Framingham on Saturday last, they ran over a man named Pratt, aged 75, and killed him instantly. He was standing between the rails, watching apparently a man sawing wood, and being deaf, he could not hear the approaching train; he was called to by several persons, but turned his head in an opposite direction to the train; the next moment the train was upon him, he was thrown across the track, and several heavily laden cars passed over him, cutting him quite asunder. Several of the cars were thrown from the track, and two of them broken to pieces.—*Boston Atlas*.

**ANOTHER MULBERRY SALE.**—Forty thousand trees were sold on Wednesday afternoon, in parcels of 10,000. The prices were higher than on Tuesday, being one and one eighth cent a tree; an advance, which if it had taken place in the cotton, instead of the mulberry market, might have been sufficient to excite all England and America.—*Trenton Gaz.*

**THANKSGIVING.**—On Thursday of last week, no less than four million six hundred and seventy thousand citizens of the United States, comprising the inhabitants of New York, Massachusetts, R. Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Michigan, were engaged in the observance of the annual Thanksgiving Jubilee.

**FIRE AT PROVIDENCE.**—Two or three barns attached to the Columbian House, in Providence, were destroyed by fire on the 27th ult. Another fire was discovered in a lot of crates, the same night, in Cove street. Both the works of an incendiary.

"Oh, eat it up, dear—eat it up," says mamma. "I can't ma—I've eat enough." "Oh yes, dear, eat up what's on your plate, so that it needn't be lost!" How common a practice that is, stuffing children beyond the wants of nature, and making them glutton all their lives, so that the scraps may not be lost!

The number of deaths in Augusta, Ga., from yellow fever during last summer were 250. The number of cases is estimated at from 1500 to 2000. The fever has entirely disappeared.

We learn from Baltimore that the grand jury has found true bills against the parties whose arrest was mentioned a few days since, on the charge of having engaged in the slave trade.

The new custom house at New York is estimated to cost three millions of dollars, and the one at Boston five hundred thousand dollars.

The Albany Advertiser says that the cold weather for the last two days has effectually closed the canal navigation.

The small pox is said to be raging violently in Boston. The Times mentions 30 cases in one street. Pork continues a drug throughout Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, being at \$2 a hundred.

## MARRIED.

In this city, 20th ult., by Rev. Dr. Hawes, Mr. Elbridge W. Clark, of Keene, N. H., to Miss Sarah P. Chamberlin.

At Middletown, 25th ult., Mr. Samuel H. Ward, of East Windsor, to Miss Emily Helen, daughter of Nathan Starr, Esq.

At Litchfield, 13th ult., Mr. Royal R. Ford, of New Milford, to Miss Marina Buel, daughter of Mr. Wm. Buel.

At East Hartford, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Spring, Mr. Orrin Forbes, to Miss Emeline Camp.

At Windham, on the 28th ult., by Rev. Calvin Phillet, Mr. Charles H. Farnham, of Hartford, to Miss Nancy O. Avery, daughter of Mr. Wm. W. Avery, of Windham.

## DIED.

Mills, wife of Philip Mills, Esq., of Bethel, Vermont, aged 59.

At Goshen, on the 25th inst., Mr. Wm. Braman, aged 42.

At New Hartford, Nov. 17th, Mary Ann Wilcox, daughter of Mr. Abiram Wilcox, aged 24.

At Windsor, Miss Elizabeth Lamberton, aged 64.

At New Britain, Nov. 25th, Mr. Elijah Andrews, aged 87; a revolutionary pensioner.

At Milford, on the 23d ult., Capt. Thomas Ward, of Orange, aged 70.

At Colebrook, Nov. 17th, Mrs. Mahetabel, wife of Mr. Leonard Gillet, aged 47.

At Guilford, on the 22d ult., Mr. Nathan Redfield, aged 77—a revolutionary pensioner; on the 26th ult., Mr. Jared Bishop, aged 70.

At Mansfield, on the 13th ult., after a long and painful illness, Mr. Rescom Coggeshall, aged 38 years. Mr. C. was an exemplary and beloved member of the Baptist church, and in his death, the community in which he lived have sustained a loss which will long be felt.—*Com.*

At Mansfield, on the 19th ult., Miss Sophia Nichols, aged 12.

**Receipts for the week ending Dec. 4.**

B. Remington, 2 00; A. H. Hough, 2 00; Geo. Cowles, 1 00; D. Grover, 3 00; Amos Waters, 2 00; C. Hotchkiss, 3 75.

**NOTICE.**—The next meeting of the New London County and vicinity Ministerial Conference, will be held in the Baptist meeting house in Norwich, on Wednesday, the 11th of Dec. next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. N. E. SHAILER, Sec'y.

**NOTICE.**—In the absence of the Secretary, and also of the Secretary pro tem. (by whom the records and papers of the Convention are left with myself,) I would notify the members of the Board of the Connecticut Baptist Convention, that, according to adjournment, their next quarterly meeting will be held at my residence in Norwich city, near the Franklin House, on the 2d Tuesday (10th) of Dec. at 10 o'clock. A. M. R. JENNINGS.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he will be at the Inn of Fielder Heath, in Willington, on the first Monday of January, 1840, from one o'clock to five o'clock in the afternoon, and at the Inn of Benjamin Lillibridge, in said Willington, on Saturday, the 4th day of January, 1840, from one to four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of collecting and receiving a State Tax of one cent on the Dollar, on the List of October, 1839, against the resident and non-resident proprietors of Taxable property in said town of Willington. All those who neglect to make payment at the times and places aforesaid, must expect to pay legal fees for collecting.

BURNHAM LILLIBRIDGE, Collector.  
Dec. 6th, 1839.

**CAPS.**

OTTER, Fur Seal, Hair Seal, Scalet, and Broad-cloth Caps, Men's and Boys', of all the various Fashions. Also, a selected assortment of prime Buffalo Robes.

HOADLEY & CHALKER.

**MOUSELIN DE LAINES.**

NOW opening a variety of styles and qualities, some dark and black grounds, for sale cheap for cash, by

A. F. ALPRESS.  
Nov. 22.

**HATS.**

THE Fall Fashion for Hats received; we shall be pleased to show to our customers a fine assortment of Fashionable Hats of our own manufacture. All in want of a good article will please examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

HOADLEY & CHALKER.  
Nov. 22.

THIS day published by F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO. 174 Pearl street, and for sale by them and the principal Booksellers in the country, the twenty-seventh Edition of MALTE-BRUN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, accompanied by an Atlas, containing the following Maps and Charts—

New England States; Middle States; Southern States, No 1; Southern States, No 2; Western States; United States, Texas, and the British Provinces of U. and L. Canada; Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island; North America; South America; Atlantic Ocean, its islands & Coasts; Great Britain and Ireland; Europe, on a double sheet; Africa; Asia; Pacific Ocean, its islands and Coasts; Western Hemisphere; Eastern Hemisphere; Northern Hemisphere; Southern Hemisphere. By S. GRASWOLD GEORGE.

The present edition has been thoroughly and carefully revised, and such changes made, as were necessary to adapt it to the present state of the science of which it treats. In doing this, reference has been had to the documents published by original discoverers and observers, and to the most authentic sources of whatever kind. The Atlas in the former editions, has been laid aside, and an engraved entirely new, substituted in its stead. The Map of Europe is more than double the size of that in the previous editions; the Map of Great Britain and Ireland and the Southern States No 1, are additions. To obtain the best authorities, it hardly need be added, no pains or expense have been spared by the compilers. The engravings, as will be seen on examination, is executed in a superior style; the ranges of mountains, the rivers, and lakes, the outlines of the continents, the oceans and seas, are depicted with a distinctness and vivacity, which impart to the Atlas the semblance of a living picture of the surface of the globe. The considerations which induced the publishers to lay aside the old Atlas, have also induced them to lay aside the stereotype plates for the Geography, which as is well known, admit of little alteration. They have purchased new type, sufficient for the whole book, which is set up and is to be kept standing, so that whenever inaccuracies are discovered, or changes in the Science may occur, the necessary corrections and corresponding changes in the work may be made. In this connection, it may not be improper to say, that of late years certain mechanical contrivances have been introduced into School Geographies, with the professed design of furnishing help to the study, but which in fact, serve but to encumber the Science, and embarrass the pupil. The author of this work, discarding all such contrivances, has sought only to pursue the system of Nature—a system, always simple and easy. The work is now used in our most distinguished schools, as well as in multitudes of the common schools of the country; the following is an

Extract from a letter from the Chairman of the Committee, for the selection of School Books for the Public Schools in the city of New York.

"For the information you request in relation to the Geography recently introduced into our Public Schools, I will state: The committee having charge the selection of books to be used in our Public Schools, after a careful examination of the various elementary works on the science of Geography, (many of which have peculiar merits,) have unanimously decided on the adoption of the 'Malte-Brun School Geography.' We regarded the work as possessing merits of a high order, containing more general information than most others, and therefore by the committee deemed the best book for the use of our schools, although already in possession of one which answers a very good purpose for beginners. Our recommendation having been confirmed by the Executive committee, the Board of Trustees at their last meeting adopted it as the Geography to be used in the Public Schools of this city.

"N. B. Do not understand me by the above, as conveying the idea that the Malte-Brun School Geography is not suitable for beginners, for I think it is."

For sale wholesale and retail by G. ROBINS, JR., 180 Main street, Hartford.

**NEW GOODS.**

**J. W. DIMOCK & CO.,**

**MERCHANT TAILORS.**

HAVE just received their Fall supply of Goods, comprising a very general assortment, which they offer their customers on reasonable terms.

**FALL FASHIONS received.**

P. S. A superior article of Coat and Over Coat Cord, and Mohair Fringe for Ladies' Cloaks.

October 30. 33

**Prices Down!**

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c.

OLD prices for Broadcloths were \$7, \$6, \$5, and \$4. Present cash prices are \$4.50, \$4, \$3.75, and \$2.

Cassimeres—old prices—\$3, \$2.50, and \$2.25.—Present prices—\$2.40, \$1.75, and \$1.67.

Satinets—old prices—\$1.75, \$1.50, and \$1. Present prices—\$1.57, 92 cts., and 58 cts.

A full assortment of Dry and Fancy Goods at the same ratio.

N. B. My customers will, doubtless, many of them testify to the truth of the above. A. F. ALPRESS.

Oct. 31. opposite the North Baptist Church.

**NEW MILLINERY GOODS,**

AND LATEST FRENCH FASHIONS.

MISS C. PETTIBONE, would inform the Ladies that she has just received from New York a large and elegant assortment of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, consisting in part of Grodevin, corded, changeable, plain and figured Silks and Satins, uncut Velvets, and other rich materials for winter Hats. A large assortment of rich embroidered Satin and plaid Ribbons, of an entire new style, French collars, embroidered scarfs, Chenille cord, various kinds of silk, wire, nett, and thread lace, French Flowers, a large assortment of Silk Hats and Hoods. Also, the latest patterns for Cloaks and Dresses.

Hartford, Nov. 22, 1839. 3w36

**BLACK GROUND CHINTZ PRINTS.**

JUST received, both British and French, some in oil colors, splendid patterns. For sale cheap by

A. F. ALPRESS.  
Nov. 22. 36

**MORE NEW GOODS.**

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

IT is well known that DRY GOODS, bought at the present time, for cash, can be sold at great bargains. The subscriber has just received from New York, and is now opening an assortment of splendid and fashionable staple and fancy Dry Goods, which will be sold for cash, at a very small advance from New York Auction and cash prices.

A. F. ALPRESS.  
236 Main st.

**BARGAINS.**

E. BLISS & CO., now offer to purchasers of Dry Goods, a complete assortment of Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Linen Napkins, Brown and White Danish Table Cloths, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Pongee do. Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

ALSO,



## POETRY.

For the Christian Secretary.  
"FAINT, YET PURSUING."  
Judges, viii. 4.

Look above—the skies are clearer  
Higher up the Christian way,  
And the promised land is nearer,  
And the peace of heavenly day:  
Darkest clouds may gather o'er thee,  
Angry waves and billows roll,  
Still a light will shine before thee,  
To illumine thy trusting soul.

Look away from earthly pleasures,  
To those streams that never dry,  
Look above to heavenly treasure,  
Up to mansions in the sky;  
Earth's false treasure will deceive you,  
All her tempting charms decay,  
Her polluted streams will grieve you,  
And her friendship flee away.

Look above, when snares beset thee,  
And when dangers thick abound,  
There is One who'll ne'er forget thee,  
Who the friend of sinners found;  
Higher up, the fields are vernal,  
Blooming on in heavenly love,  
Joy immortal, and eternal,  
Near the paradise above.

Look above when sorrows pain thee,  
In affliction's darkest way,  
There is One who can sustain thee,  
Give thee strength unto thy day;  
Higher up the clouds are parted,  
And the joyous sun appears,  
Balm to heal the broken-hearted,  
And a hand to wipe thy tears.

When some silken chord is broken,  
When thy dearest comforts die,  
Look above, some cheering token  
Beams upon thee from on high;  
Higher up, the way of glory,  
Up the steep of Zion's hill,  
Bethlehem's Star will go before thee,  
And thy soul shall fear no ill.

Christian, faint not, ne'er grow weary,  
Still pursue the narrow way,  
Though it oft be rugged—dreary,  
It will end in blessed day;  
Look above, to crowns of brightness,  
Heavenly mansions for the blest,  
Spotless robes of purity whiteness,  
To the faithful pilgrim's rest.

Hartford, Nov., 1839.

JUSTITIA.

From the Athenaeum and Visitor.  
EXTRACT.

In so large a family as that of Mr. T—, there was a good deal of sewing to do, and out of charity the work was taken from a seamstress who had sewed for the family sometime, and given to a poor woman with several small children. Ostensibly only was this charity. Really, it was to save a few more pennies. How could this be? some one will ask. Let me sketch a little scene: premising that this poor woman's husband was dead, and she left helpless and friendless, with no apparent means of support. Besides she was in very feeble health. By accident Mr. T— had heard of her distressed situation, and at the suggestion of the individual who named her case to him, told his wife that he thought it would be charity to give her some sewing.

"I think it would indeed," says Mrs. T—. "Our sewing costs us a great deal," responds the careful husband, "and in this thing we may benefit ourselves, as well as do a deed of charity. No doubt this woman is rather an indolent sewer, in comparison to Miss R—, and therefore her work will not of course be worth so much. And she will not doubt think one half the price Miss R— gets a good one."

"No doubt," chimed in the frugal partner. Mrs. T— was sent for. After she is seated the following conversation ensues.  
"Can you do plain sewing?"  
"Yes, ma'am, as well as most persons."

"What is your price for fine shirts?"  
"I haven't set any price yet, but I will work as low as any one."

"But you know that to get work you will have to do it a little lower than ordinary. People don't like to change."

"Well, ma'am, I am in want, and I will work at almost any price for my children."

"I suppose you will make shirts for a quarter?"  
"Yes, ma'am!"  
"And calico dresses for the same?"  
"Yes, ma'am!"  
"Well, that's reasonable."

"Boys' common shirts you will not charge over eleven pence for?"  
"No, ma'am!"  
"That's reasonable, and I'll do all I can for you. It gives me pleasure to help the poor. Come down to-morrow, and I'll have some work ready for you." The widow departed.

"Well, wife," says Mr. T—, "bustling in when he saw the woman depart. 'At what price will she work?'"  
"At just half what Miss R— charges."

"Well, that's something like. It gives me pleasure to befriend any one who is willing to work at a reasonable price. Why this will save us almost a dollar a week the year round."

"Yes it will so; and if I keep her at it, or some one else, at the same price for a year, you'll let me have a fifty dollar shawl, won't you?"  
"Yes, if you want it."

"Well, I'll do my best. It's shameful what some of those seamstresses do charge."

It is often well to reverse a picture. Suppose we look at the other side of this.

Mrs. T— had always been delicate. When a girl, she could never sew long at a time without getting a pain in her side. She married a hard working industrious mechanic, whose trade was not very lucrative, yielding barely enough for a support. Her health after her marriage was but little improved, and when with several small children she was left a widow, she yielded in her first keen anguish to despair. But a mother cannot long sit in idleness when her dear babes are about her. She could think

of no way of getting a living for them but by her needle, and as she was a neat sewer, she hoped to get work, and earn food and scant clothing at least. But she could get no work. No person knew her who wanted sewing done. She applied to several, and was still without the means of earning a dollar when her last one was spent. Just at this sad moment, the fact of her destitution becoming more known, Mrs. T— sent for her.

As she carried home her work the day after the interview, she was glad at heart with the thought that now there was a way of escape at least from starvation. But little more her yearning heart could promise her. Boys' shirts at twelve and a half cents were her first pieces of work. Two of these by hard work she managed to get done in a day. Had they been made plain, she could have finished them early, and had time to give many necessary attentions to her children. But the words of Mrs. T— had robbed her of that chance—"You can stitch the collars of these, any how—you can afford it, I suppose, and they iron better when that is done."

The simple and touching—"Yes, ma'am," but in a sadder tone than usual, was the only response. Next morning she was up early, though her head ached badly, and she was faint and weak, from having sat so steadily through the whole of the preceding day. Her children were all taken up, washed and dressed; her rooms cleaned; and a scanty meal of mush and milk prepared for the little ones, and a cup of tea for herself. Her own stomach refused the food of which her children partook with keen appetites, and she could only swallow a few mouthfuls of dry stale bread.

It was near ten o'clock when she got fairly down to work, her head still aching and almost blinding her. Some how or other she could not get on at all fast, and it was long past the usual dinner hour before she had finished the first garment. The children were impatient for their dinner hour and she had to make great haste in preparing it, as well for their satisfaction as to gain time.

"Mother, we are getting tired of mush and milk," said one of the little ones. "You don't have all the good things now you used to. No pies, nor puddings, nor meat."

"Never mind, dear, we'll have some nice corn cakes for supper."

"You'll have supper soon, won't you, mother?" said another little one coaxingly, her thoughts busy with the nice corn cakes.

"And shan't we have molasses on them?" said another, pushing away her bowl of mush and milk.

"No dear, not to-night, but to-morrow we'll have some."

"Mother ain't got any money to buy it with to-night, but to-morrow she will have some," said the mother, soothingly.

"O we'll have 'lasses to-morrow for our cakes," cried a little girl who could just speak, clapping her hands in great glee.

After dinner, Mrs. T— worked hard, and in much bodily pain and misery, to finish the other shirt in which the last stitch was taken, at nine o'clock at night.

Soon after breakfast the next day, she took the four shirts home to Mrs. T—, her thoughts mostly occupied with the comfortable food she was to buy her children, with the half dollar she had earned. For it was a sad truth that she had laid out her last dollar for the meal with which she was making mush for her little ones.

After examining every seam, every hem, and every line of stitching, Mrs. T— expressed approbation of the work; and handed the poor woman a couple of fine shirts to make for Mr. T. and a calico dress for herself. As she did not offer to pay her for the work she had done, after lingering a few moments, Mrs. T— ventured to hint that she would like to have a part of what she had earned.

"Oh dear! I never pay seamstresses until their bills amount to five dollars. It is so troublesome to keep account of small sums. When you have made five dollars I will pay you."

Mrs. T— retired, but with an heart that seemed like lead in her bosom. "When shall I earn five dollars?—not for a whole month at this rate," were the words that formed themselves in her thoughts.

"We shall have the molasses now, mother, shan't we?" said two or three glad little voices, as she entered her home.

of her children conquered the rising emotion of her pride.

"I have nothing but a little corn meal in the house, and have no money."

A tear glistened in the stranger's eye—her breast heaved with strong emotion, then again all was still.

"I will pay you for this dress beforehand then; and as I want it done very nice, I will pay you a dollar for making it. Can I have it day after to-morrow?"

"Certainly ma'am, to-morrow evening, if you want it."

The dollar was paid down, and the angel of mercy departed. More than one heart was made glad that morning.



THE subscribers have just received a new assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Cutlery, &c. Also, Silver Spoons and Spectacles, manufactured expressly for the retail trade.

Personal attention paid to repairing all kinds of Watches and time pieces.

STEELE & CROCKER,  
Exchange Buildings, 192 Main st.  
Nov. 15.

M. H. TRYON & CO.

Woolen Drapers and Tailors, 246 Main-street. HAVE just returned from New York, with a full and complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which they are now opening and offer to their customers and the public generally on such terms as cannot fail to please all who will favor them with a call. As it would be tedious to mention all articles, we would barely mention a few extra cloths. Extra super wool dyed black.

Extra super wool dyed Invisible and Spanish fly Green. Extra west of England blue, a beautiful article for Gentlemen's Cloaks. Super Imperial Green, a beautiful article for frock and over coats, very cheap.

A piece of rifle green, expressly for over coats, together with a rich assortment of Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest styles. Those who are about fitting themselves out with garments (of any description) made in a superior manner, and in the latest style, will do well to call on M. H. Tryon & Co., 246 Main street, as they are determined to sell either the material or garments as reasonable (if not more so) as can be purchased at any other establishment in this city. We further warrant every article we sell or make, to give satisfaction to the buyer. Call and give us a trial.

Hartford, Oct. 4, 1839.

NOTICE.

G. Robins, Jr., having purchased of P. Canfield all his right in the Book Stock, Stereotype Plates, and Copy rights of the late firm of Canfield & Robins, will continue the business of Bookselling and Publishing, as heretofore, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the public patronage. G. R. Jr., would likewise, and others, of Teachers' School BOOKS, which he publishes, and which he flatters himself cannot fail of meeting their approbation; among which are—

THE READER'S GUIDE, for High Schools and Academies, by John Hall, Esq., Principal of Ellington High School.

THE READER'S MANUAL, for Common Schools, and the PRIMARY READER, for the younger classes in Common Schools, by the same author.

A PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC, by J. Olney, Esq. New edition, revised, improved, and stereotyped.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF GEOGRAPHY, for children, with 8 maps from steel, and more than 70 engravings.

YOUTH'S MANUAL OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. STATES, with Questions; adapted to the use of Schools.

MARSHALL'S SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP; Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, with copies attached.

MARSHALL'S SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING, by single entry.

A full assortment of School, Classical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms.

\*Merchants, School Teachers, and Library Companies, supplied at the lowest rates.

G. ROBINS, JR., 180 Main-street.  
Hartford, Sept. 9, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE CONVERT'S GUIDE to the First Principles of Evangelical Truth, sustained by the united testimony of our Lord Jesus Christ, the holy Apostles, and many Pedobaptist Divines, and others. Compiled by L. ROBINS, Pastor of the Baptist Church, New Haven, Conn.

## THE FAMILY VISITER.

EDITED BY THEODORE DWIGHT, JR.  
AT \$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Baptist Advocate, No. 122 Nassau-street, N. Y.

THIS is a New Publication, commenced in January last, partly on the plan of the English Penny Magazine, and is issued in Monthly parts, of forty quarto pages each. Every number contains, at least, from twenty to twenty-five Engravings, of an expensive character, costing from \$5.00 to \$25.00 each—printed on fine paper, and with the greatest neatness. It will make at the end of each year, a volume of 464 quarto pages; and considering the costly character of the work, its expensive embellishments, and the labored research constantly necessary to give variety, interesting and lasting value to its pages, is one of the cheapest, and most useful publications ever issued in this or any other country.

This paper is intended to furnish, at a cheap rate, a variety of pleasing and instructive matter, for persons of different classes and ages, particularly in those departments of knowledge which are of most general interest and concern, and are best calculated to enlarge the mind, gratify and elevate the taste, direct to the useful occupation of time, and improve the character. Every thing of an opposite tendency will be carefully excluded.

The contents of each number will be ranged under different heads, like the following: Useful Arts, Curiosities, Natural History, Science, Literature, Literary Associations, Juvenile Instruction, News, Travels, Antiquities, Poetry, Music, &c.

The recent multiplication of various publications, particularly of cheap newspapers, of a bad moral tendency, has justly alarmed the friends of virtue, good order and the law; for it is evident that their influence must be extensive in proportion to their circulation; and this is known to be unfortunately great. Too often it is the fact, that even good men who perceive something of their evil tendency, lend their countenance to them not only by purchasing and reading them, but even by admitting them into their families. The excuse has often been made that they are convenient and cheap, and that such publications as they would approve are scarce, or high priced.

It is the great object of the Family Visitor to supply the want complained of; and all the matter it contains, whether original or selected, is designed to attract, instruct and improve. The paper is white, the type clear, and the execution particularly attended to by one of the proprietors, who is a skilful printer. The size is large, each number containing eight pages quarto; and being wholly occupied with reading matter, to the exclusion of advertisements, affords an unusually cheap, pleasing, and instructive Family periodical.

It was established not without much reflection and preparation, with a view that it should obtain a circulation and a standing in this country, like that which the Penny Magazine has in England; and it may be here observed that while it contains the same number of pages as that work, they are much larger; the typographical execution is carefully attended to, and its contents are especially designed for American readers.

ROBERT SEARS.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

This is the title of a monthly periodical, the plan of which strikes us as excellent, and which is conducted with good judgment and ability. It is in quarto form, each number containing forty pages. The articles are part original and part selected; and they are accompanied by numerous illustrative engravings on wood. These engravings form a prominent and valuable feature of the work. The number now before us contains no less than 26, and they are remarkably well executed.—Boston Courier.

The Family Visitor is the title of a new periodical published monthly in New York, at the moderate price of two dollars and fifty cents per annum, and edited by Theodore Dwight, Jr. Its design, that of uniting articles of general interest to children as well as grown persons, with useful information. It is illustrated by very fair wood cuts; some of which, showing the different varieties of the mulberry, must be valuable; and the typographical execution is better than usual in such works.—Globe.

This work is full of the most valuable and interesting information, arranged under different heads, and illustrated with numerous cuts. The selections are made with superior taste, and discover great industry and tact on the part of the editors. It is somewhat on the plan of the English Penny Magazine, and while much that is heavy and dull in these works is excluded from this, it abounds in more that will please and instruct the general reader.

This work is published on such terms as to make it a cheap and desirable family paper.—Chenango Telegraph.

We have received the first monthly number (for January) of this publication. It is got up somewhat on the plan of the English Penny Magazine, containing the same number of pages, though of a much larger size, and executed altogether in a finer style. It is embellished with numerous engravings of a superior order to those generally found in works of this kind. Every thing of a demoralizing tendency is carefully excluded, while all the matter it contains is designed to improve as well as entertain. The present number is neatly covered with colored paper, and contains much that is pleasing, instructive, and ornamental. We think it cannot fail to prove an agreeable visitor to the family circle. It will make at the end of each year a volume of 464 quarto pages, and considering its beauty and interest, it is certainly one of the cheapest publications to be met with. The price is \$2 50 a year, if paid in advance.—Connecticut Courant.

This publication can be as safely recommended to the good opinion and encouragement of the public, as any that we know of, and if each family would furnish itself with the numbers as they appear, at the end of a year or two it would find itself in possession of a library of useful and entertaining knowledge; that will be of great value—and such an one as no family should be without.—N. Y. Gazette.

We have received the second monthly number of "The Family Visitor." It contains a great variety of entertaining and instructive matter, and fully equals the former number in general interest. It is executed with great taste and neatness, and is certainly deserving of patronage.—Patriot & Democrat.

The Family Visitor is a periodical of unusual merit—its style of typography is very neat, richly embellished, and its contents interesting and instructive.—Boston Morning Post.

A splendid monthly Magazine of the quarto size, elegantly printed and richly embellished with appropriate cuts, of which the first four numbers, making one monthly part, stitched and covered, have been shown us. This work we think bids fair to be a valuable addition to our periodical literature.—Christian Advocate and Journal.

We have received the monthly number of this publication for February, which fully sustains the high character of the work, by the interest and variety of its matter, and the beauty of its pictorial illustration.—Congregationalist.

We are highly pleased in the perusal of the contents of this number, and doubt not of its future usefulness. The work is beautifully embellished with a variety of cuts, and its mechanical appearance is superb. The publisher seems to have anticipated the views and wishes of a numerous class of the reading community, and the happy adaptation of the work eminently accords therewith.—Frontier Journal.

## AN IMPROVED SYSTEM OF

## ARITHMETIC,

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.  
BY J. OLNEY, A. M.

THIS work, greatly enlarged, improved, and stereotyped, has just been published by Canfield & Robins, and is for sale by the Publishers and the Trade, in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and Booksellers generally. The following are among the recommendations of this work, recently received.

"STONINGTON, July 14, 1839.  
"This is to certify, that I have examined Olney's Arithmetic, and consider it better calculated to facilitate the progress of scholars in this branch, than any other work I have seen; and shall introduce it into my school as soon as practicable. The improvements in this work are numerous and important. I can therefore cheerfully recommend it to the attention of Teachers, and all who feel an interest in the improvement of our Schools."

B. F. HEDDEN,  
Teacher of the Public School, Mystic Bridge,  
Stonington, Conn.

"PORTERSVILLE, July 17, 1839.  
"Having partially examined Olney's 'Improved System of Arithmetic,' I can say that so far as I have examined, I think the work far superior to any other with which I have become acquainted; and I intend to introduce it into the School under my charge as soon as practicable; and would cheerfully recommend it to Teachers and others engaged in promoting education."

DURLEY A. AVERT,  
Teacher of the Public School Portersville, Conn.

"STONINGTON, July 16, 1839.  
"This may certify that I have examined a system of Arithmetic by J. Olney, A. M., and consider it superior to any similar work that I have seen. It embraces many improvements, among which is a new method of extracting Roots, which saves an abundance of labor, both of teacher and scholar. It is my intention to introduce it into my school at the earliest opportunity; and I can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of others."

LATHROP W. WHEELER,  
Principal of Select School, Stonington Borough, Ct.

"STONINGTON, July 16, 1839.  
"Having recently had opportunity to examine a system of Arithmetic by J. Olney, I am pleased to say that I can accord to it my unqualified approbation. It possesses many and decided improvements over those already in use; as it contains some things entirely new, and simplifies and abridges some rules which have been both tedious and perplexing. It is just such a work as is needed in our Schools, and will be found an invaluable acquisition to our primary books. I have had occasion to instruct in almost all the systems now used, and think this should, as I hope it speedily will, take the place of them all."

EBENEZER DENISON, Jr.

From Dr. D. S. Hart, an eminent Mathematician.

"NEW LONDON, July 19, 1839.  
"I have had opportunity but for a cursory examination of Olney's 'Improved System of Arithmetic,' yet feel prepared to express a decidedly favorable opinion of its merits. Among many excellencies which it has in common with other similar treatises of deserved reputation, are some peculiar to itself, such as the clear analysis from which is deduced the rule of operation in the solution of problems, the demonstration of the ground rules, &c., which entitle it to the very favorable consideration and patronage of the judicious public."

J. E. WOODWORTH,  
Teacher of New London Grammar School.

"NEW LONDON, July 19, 1839.  
"From a partial examination of Olney's System of Arithmetic, I think it admirably adapted to the capacities of children and youth, and the plan of the arrangement is, I think, calculated to supercede the necessity of smaller mental, as well as other Arithmetics in our public schools. I design to introduce it as fast as opportunity may permit."

SAMUEL B. SMITH,  
Teacher of New London Grammar School.

GURDON ROBINS, JR.

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company.

Office north side of State-House Square, between the Hartford and Exchange Banks.

THIS Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State, having been established more than twenty-five years. It is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, which is invested and secured in the best possible manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and Personal Property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses with liberality and promptitude, and thus endeavor to retain the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside in any town in the United States, where this Company has no Agent, may apply through the post office directly to the Secretary; and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company.

Eliphalet Terry,	Job Allen,
S. H. Huntington,	George Putnam,
H. Huntington, Jr.,	Junius S. Morgan,
Albert Day,	Ezra White, Jr.,
John D. Russ,	ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

March 23, 1839.

ETNA

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated for the purpose of insuring against Loss and Damage by Fire, only.

CAPITAL \$200,000.

SECURED and vested in the best possible manner—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices.

The business of the company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires.

The office of the company is in the new Etna Building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, Hartford, where a constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE

Thomas K. Brace,	Stephen Spencer,
Thomas Belden,	James Thomas,
Samuel Tudor,	Elisha Peck,
Griffin Steadman,	Daniel Burgess,
Henry Kilbourn,	Ward Woodbridge,
Joseph Morgan,	Joseph Church,
Elisha Dodd,	Harario Allen,
Jesse Savage,	Ebenezer Seeley,
Joseph Pratt,	

THOMAS K. BRACE, Pres't.

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, Sec'y.

The Etna Company has Agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

Hartford, March 30, 1838.

WALTER S. WILLIAMS, PRINTER.

BOOK & FANCY JOB PRINTING.

Neatly executed at the

SECRETARY OFFICE.

THIRD STORY, CORNER OF MAIN AND ASYLUM ST.

BOOKS, SHOW BILLS,

PAMPHLETS, STAGE BILLS,

CARDS, CHECKS,

LABELS, CATALOGUES,

HANDBILLS, BLANKS, &c. &c.

Will be done to order, at short notice, and on favorable terms.